

The Somerset Herald.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 1, 1874.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
ULYSSES S. GRANT,
OF ILLINOIS.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
HENRY W. WILSON,
OF MASSACHUSETTS.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,
J. F. HARTMAN, of Montgomery.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE,
ULYSSES MERCUR, of Bradford.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
HARRISON ALLEN, of Warren.

FOR CONGRESSMEN AT LARGE,
GEN. HARRY WHITE, of Indiana.
LEWEL TODD, of Cumberland.

DELEGATES AT LARGE TO THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

WM. M. MEREDITH, Philadelphia.
J. GILLINGHAM FELT, Phila.
GEN. HARRY WHITE, Indiana.
GEN. WM. LILLY, Carbon.

L. BARTHOLOMEW, Schuylkill.
H. N. MALLISTER, Center.
WILLIAM DAVIS, Monroe.

JAMES REYNOLDS, Lancaster.
SAMUEL F. DIMMICK, Wayne.
GEO. V. LAWRENCE, Washington.

DAVID N. WHITE, Allegheny.
W. H. AIKEN, Lehigh.
JOHN H. WALKER, Erie.

COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

FOR DELEGATE TO THE CONVENTION,
COL. JOHN R. EDIE.

FOR SENATE,
E. D. YUTZY, Lower Turkeyfoot.

FOR LEGISLATURE,
J. R. MCILLEN, of Middlebrook.

FOR PROTHONOTARY,
E. M. SCHROCK, of Stonycreek.

FOR SHERIFF,
OLIVER KNEPPER, of Somerset.

FOR REGISTER & RECORDER,
J. ROBERT WALTER, of Milford.

FOR COMMISSIONER,
VAL. MILLER, of Quakamoking.

FOR POOR HOUSE DIRECTOR,
JOHN H. SNYDER, of Stonycreek.

FOR AUDITOR,
JACOB SPEICHER, of Stonycreek.

THE Philadelphia Press, and one or two other pro-Greeley journals in this Commonwealth are bitterly opposing the election of a portion of the State ticket in October, and yet asserting their belief that the Republican national ticket can and will be successful in November. Such is not the history of former political struggles in Pennsylvania, and we have no reason to think that all past experience will now be reversed.

It may not be literally true that, "as goes Pennsylvania so goes the Union," but it is an undeniable fact that, as goes the State in October, so does it go in November, and as Pennsylvania is one of the index States, the result of her October struggle, as indicating absolutely her vote will be cast in November, is of no moment importance to the Republic can cause throughout the Union. The history of our past struggles, going to show this fact, and past, and probable future result, is so well summarized by the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin that we reproduce it here.

"In 1828, 1832 and 1836 the Democratic carried the State in October, and had an easy victory in the month following. In 1848, there was no State ticket to elect at the October election, and consequently no reliable test vote. The Whigs and Democrats carried two-thirds of the members of Congress, and the votes given to the several candidates footed up, in the aggregate, a small Whig majority; while, on the other hand, the Democrats carried the Legislature, and the popular vote for legislators footed up a small Democratic majority. It was therefore a drawn battle, both sides claiming a victory, and both, therefore, went to work with a will to carry the Presidential election. The result in November was characteristic of the indecisive result in October—the Whigs carrying the State for HARRISON by barely 343 majority.

In 1844, the Whigs ran the gallant Gen. MARKLE for Governor, and made a bold and energetic stand in his behalf, but he was beaten by a small majority. They struggled with all their energy to regain the State in November; but the governor's election had already decided their fate; the State went against Clay by a largely increased majority.

In 1848, the Whigs nominated Wm. F. Johnston for Governor, and at the October election he was chosen by only 313 majority. Yet that trifling majority decided the Presidential contest. The Democrats fought manfully, but in vain, to overcome that small majority, and Taylor carried the State over Cass by ten thousand majority.

In 1852, the Democrats carried the October election by a decisive majority; and in November the State went for Pierce by an increased majority.

In 1856, the Republicans and Americans were united on the State ticket, although divided on President. A determined effort was made by them to carry their State ticket, but it was beaten over 3,000, and in November the State was Democratic, over both by about 11,000.

In 1860, the Republicans, after a hard fought and bitter contest, elected Curtis to the Governorship by a decisive majority, and the State followed in November for Lincoln by an increased vote.

In 1864, the same result followed. The Republicans carried their State ticket in October and gave the State to Lincoln in November with scarcely an effort.

In 1868, Hartman ran on the State ticket, as he is now, being then a candidate for Auditor-General. The Philadelphia Press had not learned its Republicanism nor lost its common sense, and earnestly contended, all through that campaign, that if Hartman were not elected, Grant could not be; that it was madness—as it is now—to contend that the State could go one way in October, and another in November; and that every vote for HARTMAN in October was worth two for GRANT in November. It so proved. HARTMAN was elected, and GRANT carried the State easily although the Democrats made a determined rally, and urged what the Press is now urging, that the result in October could be reversed in November.

What the Democrats contended for then, the Press is contending for now, and that in the very teeth of its own reiterated, reiterated, and re-iterated assertions. The whole history of political affairs in this State from the beginning is against it. Such a thing as reversing in November the result in October has never yet happened and never will, because it never can.

The reason is plain. The result at the State election necessarily disheartens and demoralizes the defeated party, and there is not time between October and November to recover from this demoralization. Beaten troops always fight badly. Discipline may bring them up to the work, but they go through with it as a matter of routine, without heart or spirit. On the contrary, the successful party in October is correspondingly encouraged, goes into the fight with renewed spirit, and what is known as the floating vote—the vote which sits in every fight to see which side is going to win—goes in with the successful party and helps it to an easy victory. All this is in the very nature of things, and the philosophy of the rule is therefore clear.

Beside all this is the reflex result upon other States of the vote in our State in October. The people of Ohio, Indiana, New Jersey and New York look to the State election in Pennsylvania with an anxiety too deep to find expression in words. It is, in a great measure, settles the result in those States also. If we carry the State for HARTMAN in October, those States will be sure to follow for GRANT in November; if he is defeated they will all be rendered doubtful.

REPUBLICANS OF PENNSYLVANIA? The election of Grant is in your hands. If you elect HARTMAN, GRANT's election is sure. If you suffer him to be beaten, Grant's election is not only doubtful but next to impossible. Do not be deceived by the false pleas of demagogues. What was true in 1868 is just as true now—"a vote for HARTMAN in October is worth two for GRANT in November."

THERE is no longer any doubt that the Democratic National Convention will be compelled to nominate HORACE GREELY, or he will be elected in fragments. The engineers are hoist with their own petard. It was originally intended to use GREELY to divide the Republicans, and at the proper moment to throw him overboard for a new man, but to the dismay of the managers they have lost control of the machine, and now caught in their own snare, they will be compelled to worship at the shrine of this mocking and hideous Mokanna.

GREELY will be the nominee of the Baltimore Convention, and made so by the Southern Democracy. How exquisite and bitter will be their revenge on their former dough-faced servant, who encouraged them to rebel against the government, and then deserted them at their sorest need. With the nomination of GREELY the Democratic party is wiped out of existence, and the Southern ex-fideliates and ex-rebels will have fed fat their grudge against their Northern allies who cringed, and smiled, and then betrayed them.

It was the Southern Democracy that first seized hold of the liberal movement; and gave it strength and support, then the Northern wing, with their ancient facility in following the lead of their former masters, began to fall into line, and now the appalled originators of the scheme find themselves compelled to accept as a candidate, one whom they most bitterly hate and intended to use, and crush, and cast away.

We can imagine the glee with which the vengeful Southrons will cast their votes for GREELY in the Baltimore Convention, and the mingled wrath and agony of the old school Northern Democrats, as the iron is driven into their souls by their obsequious younglings blindly walking in the path that leads to destruction.

But one thing is needed to complete the parallel and the final scene. Let the committee who are preparing Ford's theater for the Convention, have a drop curtain to fall at the end of the performance, on which is portrayed the raising of the veil by the Prophet of Khorrassan, with

"There, ye wise sages, behold your light, your ye would be dupes and victims, and ye are."

SENATOR MORTON addressing an immense Republican meeting at Indianapolis on Saturday last. Every mention of the name of GRANT awoke the wildest enthusiasm. In the course of the speech, alluding to the Democrats, Mr. MORTON said:

"We can not, and we will not, trust them. [Applause.] For, if they can cut loose, for the sake of office, from principles which they have avowed for twenty-five years past, how long will it take them to cut loose from the principles they have adopted within the last few days? [Great enthusiasm.] How much sincerity have my friends, in accepting those principles? Their leaders find it necessary to say so. They know they can not obtain control of the Government as the Democratic party; they know that the verdict of this nation is against that party. Therefore, they must profess before the world to have discarded their old principles and adopted new ones."

As evidence of the reckless and desperate means resorted to by the enemies of Gen. HARTMAN to impair his chances of election, we copy the following, which appeared in the Philadelphia Press of June 22d:

WASHINGTON, June 21.—Russett, Editor, Chairman of the Pennsylvania Republican State Central Committee, has been in consultation with the National Executive Committee, or some of its members, in regard to the possibility of securing the nomination of HARTMAN in October, in the face of the opposition of the large majority of the Republican press, and the voters of the State. Publicly he sings quite a different tune. He says that the opposition to HARTMAN is a "red herring," and that the "old man of the sea" is the "old man of the sea" in the Republican party in Pennsylvania. He thinks that this is understood by the Republican press, and that the party is more divided upon Grant than it is upon HARTMAN. At least Mr. Russett's report has it.

We have the authority of Mr. Russett for saying that this story is a lie, made out of the whole cloth. That he has never privately or otherwise, given it as his opinion that HARTMAN cannot be elected, but, on the contrary, has uniformly expressed his hearty conviction that he not only can, but will be elected. Nor has he ever said or thought that GRANT was "the old man of the sea" on the shoulders of the Republican party, nor that the party is more divided upon Grant than on HARTMAN. All these allegations of the Press are utterly false and unfounded.

JUDGE DAVID DAVIS, who was nominated for the Presidency by the Labor Reformers, and promptly accepted the honor, has written a letter withdrawing from the canvass. His nomination was the first movement made in the interest of the Democracy, with the hope of dividing the Republican hosts; but not having elicited a spark of enthusiasm from the hard-fisted voters it was intended to withdraw, the judicial puppet was withdrawn to leave a clear field to the "Sage of Chappaqua." The Tribune eulogizes the Judge as a true patriot, for thus assisting to unite all the elements of hostility to Gen. GRANT. This spectacle of a member of the highest judicial tribunal in the country, allowing himself to be made the cat's paw of a clique of knavish politicians, is a fair sample of the "reforms" which GREELY and his followers are so blatantly demanding.

IT MAY be well from time to time to present our good Democratic readers with the picture of their election districts as drawn by HORACE GREELY who now is down on his knees begging their support. The old philosopher formerly enjoyed the reputation of saying exactly what he believed, and we can hardly see how the thin compliment of the Cincinnati nomination could have made so sudden a change in his estimate of the masses of his former Democratic friends. Now he wrote this stunning paragraph over his own initials, and, in view of the present situation, it reads singularly strange, as the man who penned it now coquetts with the classes described for their good will and votes. "Point wherever you will to an election district which you will pronounce MORALLY ROTTEN—given up to a great part to debauchery and vice, whose voters submit mainly by keeping policy offices, gambling-houses, grog-shops, and dark dens of infamy—and that district will be found giving a large majority to the Democratic party."

THE NEW YORK Nation cannot stop Mr. GREELY any longer. Last week it took a rather unceremonious leave of him in terms by no means courteous or complimentary. It regards his nomination as a failure, and believes that if the Baltimore convention should perpetrate the folly of endorsing him, it will become the duty of every honest man in country to vote against him. The Nation shudders at the prospect of what Mr. GREELY and "the motley crew of sordid and blatherskites" who now cling to him would do if they were installed at the head of the government. Considering the fact that the Nation is the bitter opponent of Gen. GRANT, and that it has done more than any one paper in the country to encourage the Cincinnati movement, which it now acknowledges to be a failure, this unmistakable expression of its views is very significant.

A TERRIBLE CRASH.

The floor of a Church gives Way Under a Funeral Casket.

The town of Lagrange, some twenty-six miles from Louisville, Ky., was thrown into the wildest excitement on Sunday morning by an accident which occurred at the Christian Church during a funeral service. The house was crowded to its utmost capacity, and as the assembly arose to be dismissed a part of the floor gave way.

Then followed a scene which boggles description. The crowd rushed for the single front door, crushing one another, and knocking down the seats in their frantic efforts to get out. Some with presence of mind endeavored to check them by shouting there was no danger, but this was unavailing, as the screams and groans were deafening.

One lady fainted and was somewhat bruised by the jam. Several others jumped out of the windows, two of them receiving severe injuries, one of whom had to be conveyed home in a helpless condition. Others received sprained ankles. One little girl got under a falling seat and was badly hurt.

To add to the horror of the scene, the stand on which the coffin was placed, carried with the sinking floor; but, fortunately, it was secured from falling.

The church building is a new one, being in use but five years, and every one thought it perfectly safe.

ANOTHER STORM.

Houses Struck by Lightning—A Woman Killed—Crops Damaged.

St. Louis, June 27.—A tremendous rain and hail storm passed over this city between one and five o'clock this morning. Several houses were struck by lightning. One woman was killed in bed. Considerable damage was done to several small buildings, and to crops in the country. All small streams are much swollen. There is some detention to railroad trains, but no serious damage to roads is yet reported.

A New Anti-Greeley Movement.

CINCINNATI, June 26.—A confidential circular has been quietly distributed here to-day, among Democrats and Liberal Republicans opposed to the nomination of Greeley at Baltimore. The circular has no name appended, but it is left in London, and has struck for an advance of wages and a reduction of time. It appears that their present wages are seven pence per hour, and ten hours constitute a day's work. They seek an advance to nine pence per hour, and the reduction of the hours of labor to nine hours a day. They claim that in addition to the ten hours of work they are compelled to go long distances in their own time to and from their work. It seems that a man now goes 70 pence per day, or about \$1.40 per week, and that they want to be paid for nine hours work, which would be equal to \$1.80 per week. The mechanics of Washington receive from \$4 to \$5 per day, more than twice as much as their brother workmen, and they are higher in London than in Washington City. This illustration affords the most striking contrast between the great difference in the social and personal standing of mechanics in the United States and abroad. Upon the European Continent mechanics and laborers are paid even less in proportion to what when wages are doubled in Europe they will yet be very considerably below those that are paid to the mechanics in the United States.

One of these blessings, and their general prosperity, is due to the fact that they are not subject to the same temptations to themselves, as well as to Republican principles, to desert an administration which has administered the law so wisely and well that never in America have all business enterprises so uniformly prospered and all commercial and industrial life been so free from failures and bankruptcies.

The government having set the example of the eight hour rule for its work, private enterprises must necessarily conform to it sooner or later; and the Republican party which has been so long in the van of the laborer's mission to emancipate the laborers from all unjust control of the capitalists.

THE GROWTH OF OUR RAILWAYS.

One of the striking illustrations of the growth of our country is the constant increase of our railway facilities. The mails are now carried 57,332 miles by railroad. In 1850 there were only 6,000 miles of railroad, in 1860 27,000 miles, in 1870 45,000 miles, at present nearly 58,000. Upon these railways the mails are annually carried a distance of 40,000,000 miles, and it will not be long before they are carried the distance between the sun and the earth, 95,000,000 miles.

NO NEWS OF IMPORTANCE.

The absence of the President and most of the Cabinet have caused a lull in governmental affairs, and only routine business is transacted. Until after the nominations at Baltimore the Presidential campaign cannot be considered fully opened, and therefore the notes of preparation are progressing slowly. Both parties are at work, and the Republican Central Committee is preparing a number of very important documents which will be of great convenience to editors and public speakers.

IT becomes more evident from day to day that the States of Pennsylvania and Indiana will be considered the key of the political situation. Both parties are concentrating their efforts in these States, because if they go for Grant in October his election is certain; should they be lost, while his election is still probable, his chances would no doubt be rendered insecure.

GRANT & WILSON RATIFIED.

A grand excitement was created in Washington and throughout the District on Tuesday evening last, by the mammoth mass meeting held at the City Hall. The firing of cannon, the blaze of rockets and the long line of brilliant transparencies pouring forth in various directions, added to the powerful scenes, made the occasion one of great significance. The Greeley sheet here took to say it was a small affair, but admitted that more than six thousand persons were present. This will do for a metropolitan gathering.

THE GREELY AND TWEED PARTNERSHIP.

In the tobacco manufacturing business published here this morning, is something more than a joke. The names of Mr. Greeley and Tweed are joined together in a partnership, and it is said that the partnership was formed in the tobacco business, but the honest Horace of yore joining Boss Tweed in business in 1871, denouncing his old-time friends and taking to Free Trade in a twinkling. Democracy is a duck taken to water, is a specimen of Greeley consistency, honesty and wisdom in the selection of their aids—Tweed still being one of them at the head of the revived "American" Society.

Father Gavazzi, the great Italian agitator on evangelizing religion, gave a characteristic address at Lincoln Hall last evening. He was greeted very warmly by a large audience.

C. M.

Outrageous Conduct of the Ku-Klux Greelyites in North Carolina.

GREENSBORO, N. C. June 27.—Judge Settle, Republican candidate for Congress in the Fifth District, addressed the citizens of Yanceyville, on Saturday. Some of his opponents attempted to stop his speaking. They went on the stage and threatened him if he continued his speech. He defied them, and insisted upon it. He prevented them from using personal violence. Others of his opponents insisted on a fair hearing. This brought on a general fight among the anti-Grant men, in which rotten eggs were thrown at the American agent, with the names of Grant and Wilson and Settle inscribed upon them. The Judge finally made his speech. Yanceyville is the place where Senator Stevens was murdered three years ago by the Ku-Klux Klan.

Bluff Ben Wade on the Democracy and Greeley.

Hon. Ben Wade has written a letter in which he speaks as follows in regard to the Democratic party and Greeley: "A great political party has become so consciously depraved that they feel there is no hope for reform; suicide may perhaps in such a case be a virtue, and it seems to be the condition of the Democratic party at this time. By adopting Mr. Greeley as their standard bearer, they deliberately admit, if they are honest, that the poorest, weakest, most vacillating and uncertain Republican is an improvement upon anything to be found upon their own party. Concerning the Republican party, they say: 'To doubt the success of such a party, when pitted against the broken cohorts of the old slave party, is an insult to the intelligence and virtue of the American people.'"

Western Items.

St. Louis, Mo., June 27.—A severe rain and hail storm prevailed here early this morning. A frame house near the northern limits was struck by lightning, and the house and contents entirely consumed by fire.

Fort Wayne, Ind., June 27.—At Rock City, Indiana, to-day, a party of ladies and gentlemen on a pleasure excursion from Lima, Indiana, were enjoying a ride on the lake boat when the vessel was struck by lightning, and the boat was capsized, throwing them into the water. One of their number, Miss Mary Bryan, was drowned. The remainder narrowly escaped the same fate. Her body has not been found yet.

INDEPENDENCE, IOWA, June 27.—Last evening about half-past seven the Great Eastern Circus was exhibiting at Waterloo, Iowa, a tornado burst upon the place, and carried off their three large tents, and 3,000 people were inside, and while all were greatly frightened, none were seriously hurt. Two of the centre poles broke, but fortunately fell where no people were standing. The storm was fearful.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C. June 27th.

THE LABOR MOVEMENT IN LONDON.

A few days ago the telegraph reported that the employees connected with the building trade in London had struck for an advance of wages and a reduction of time. It appears that their present wages are seven pence per hour, and ten hours constitute a day's work. They seek an advance to nine pence per hour, and the reduction of the hours of labor to nine hours a day. They claim that in addition to the ten hours of work they are compelled to go long distances in their own time to and from their work. It seems that a man now goes 70 pence per day, or about \$1.40 per week, and that they want to be paid for nine hours work, which would be equal to \$1.80 per week. The mechanics of Washington receive from \$4 to \$5 per day, more than twice as much as their brother workmen, and they are higher in London than in Washington City. This illustration affords the most striking contrast between the great difference in the social and personal standing of mechanics in the United States and abroad. Upon the European Continent mechanics and laborers are paid even less in proportion to what when wages are doubled in Europe they will yet be very considerably below those that are paid to the mechanics in the United States.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

JUNE 28.—Dear Sir: The Cincinnati movement, conceived in corruption, has so far spread its malignant influence that prompt measures alone can save the Democratic party from disbandment and desertion. It is impossible for the village politicians who have seized the party machinery, to succeed in anything but their avowed object to disband the party. The means of future usefulness, the Democratic organization, and to secure their candidates if they did not secure their object, it is now the duty of true Democrats to prepare for the overthrow of such politicians, and by knowing of Baltimore. The circular is marked confidential, and is as follows:

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THE CANADIAN HORROR.

Particulars of the Disaster—Passengers Scattered to Death—Twenty-three Dead—Others Injuring.

The following is a full account of a disaster mentioned in our dispatches of Sunday:—
St. Catharines, Ontario, June 22.—The night express went down past twelve this morning full of passengers, among the number many being ministers of the English church by the Belleville station the engine jumped the track, carrying death and fearful torture to the scores of passengers in the forward cars. The baggage car remained on the track and telescoped the smoking car, and the second class passenger car, leaving them on the top of the engine exposed to the escaping steam from the boiler. The poor creatures were hopelessly penned for some time, breathing the vapors of death and suffering all the agony of immersion into a boiling cauldron of steam. The engine was stopped by Mr. M. R. Roddy, an eye witness, says: "Immediately after the accident he went to the second-class car. It and the smoking car were telescoped on the locomotive, the steam from which, issuing from the cars, was so dense that he could see neither the engine nor the boiler. One after another of the victims were crawling from the openings. Crows were immediately put into requisition by the passengers from the first-class cars, all of whom escaped injury, and openings were made in the second-class car, and the passengers were extricated with the utmost difficulty, timbers having to be broken. Five persons were found dead, and were carried to the road side, where the wounded lay for nearly three hours in the most fearful agony. Dr. Bartlett of Belleville arrived at this time and had them removed to the Pullman car. On their arrival here everything was promptly done to allay their sufferings. The medical men of the town were summoned, mattresses procured and the large freight shed turned into a temporary hospital, where the patients received every possible attention. The medical men and their assistants are unremitting in their attentions, while the ministers of the gospel vie with each other in their zeal in the comforting of the sufferers. The night was one that baffled description. The terrible cries of the sufferers rent the ears of the lookers on, who made every possible effort to grant their requests for water and food, and their condition under the influence of their terrible injuries was such that many of the latter uttered cries of premonition of approaching dissolution were here and there heard. After the injured arrived here some of them passed away—a happy relief being afforded from their dreadful agonies. Those who were the least injured were taken to the hospital in bandages, and conversed freely about the occurrence of the night. The express and baggage car were forced past the broken engine without injuring the express messenger or baggage men; but the smoking car telescoped the second-class car, and the going forward knocked off the safety valve of the boiler and remained on the top of the engine, allowing the steam to fill the second class car, which was crowded with passengers, many of them lumbermen, bound for Toronto. The passengers were comparatively uninjured, and the passengers were transhipped and went east this forenoon. State and local authorities were fearfully, scalded and otherwise injured, six of whom died on the spot, and the bodies were brought to this place. Four more have died, and others are dying every hour. Not more than one-third of the injured will live. John Hildner, a laborer, was instantly killed, and the fireman badly injured; one of his legs will have to be amputated. If Neilson, the conductor, and other train hands escaped uninjured. The wounded and dying are lying stretched on mattresses, and the injured are so much disfigured as to be unrecognizable. Five of the wounded were able to walk by the express train at eleven o'clock a. m. for Toronto.

LATER DETAILS—TWENTY-THREE DEAD.

St. Catharines, June 22.—Evening.—Since the report sent this afternoon of the disaster, the injured by the railroad disaster, have died, making twenty-three dead now, and others are dying. Medical men say that not more than six or seven of the sixty-five injured persons will live. The suffering and appearance of the wounded is frightful. The injured are so much disfigured as to be unrecognizable. Five of the wounded were able to walk by the express train at eleven o'clock a. m. for Toronto.

A Dreadful Accident.

As already stated, among the victims of the recent railroad smash-up at Metuchen, New Jersey, was a Danish couple named Potassen, was a two months married, Mr. Potassen being the son of a Danish nobleman. They were on their bridal tour, and were on their way to San Francisco, where Potassen's brother is Danish consul. When the terrible crash came all was darkness and confusion for a few moments; but the gentleman soon recovered consciousness, and his first thought was to ask if his name is "Horace Greeley." An irascible Democrat, who was asked that question, returned for an answer, "Do you think my parents were d— fools sir? My name is Horace Greeley Smith, sir!"—*Examiner's Journal.*

Greeley on Parties.

In February, 1871, Horace Greeley was in New York improving the support of the Democratic party, and wrote in reference to President Grant, the Republicans and Democrats:

"We like Gen. Grant; but we care far more for Republican ascendancy than for any man's personal fortunes. It is in our view of great importance that the opposition party be kept out of power."

"For a Democratic national triumph means a restoration to power of those who deserted their seats in Congress and their places under the last Democratic President to plunge the country into the Red Sea of secession and rebellion. The honest man must be at last, the brain, the heart, the soul of the present Democratic party is the rebel element at the South with its Northern allies and sympathizers. It is rebel at the core to-day."

When a man signs his name "H. G. Smith" it isn't his name to ask if his name is "Horace Greeley." An irascible Democrat, who was asked that question, returned for an answer, "Do you think my parents were d— fools sir? My name is Horace Greeley Smith, sir!"—*Examiner's Journal.*

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